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lished, for the most part at Mr. Bowditch's expense, in six folio volumes of Memoirs and several volumes of Papers. The collections acquired by these expeditions now fill the greater part of two large halls in the Museum. He brought together a large library of the books and manuscripts relating to Mexico and Central America which he gave to the Museum in addition to over fifty thousand pages of photographic reproductions of early manuscripts and rare books on the history and languages of these countries. He established Fellowships in Maya research in the Archaeological Institute of America and in the Peabody Museum. He was in great part responsible for the establishment of the teaching of Anthropology in Harvard University.

Mr. Bowditch's patronage of the study of Central American antiquities was a patronage based on personal investigations, study, and an intimate knowledge of this field. American Anthropology has perhaps no other case where an effort in one field of interest has been so long continued, so intense, and so productive of results.

A list of the published and unpublished articles written by him together with a list of his editorial work is printed in the American Anthropologist (N.S.) v. 23, 1921.

ALFRED M. TOZZER.

SETH CARLO CHANDLER (1846–1913).

Fellow in Class I, Section 1, 1883.

Seth Carlo Chandler was born in Boston, Mass., on September 16, 1846, the son of Seth Carlo and Mary (Cheever) Chandler. He died on December 31, 1913, after a career of remarkable achievement.

As a boy he developed early, showing a fine combination of mental and practical capability. While still attending the English High School of Boston, he was chosen to perform some computations for Professor Benjamin Pierce of Harvard University. This circumstance seems to have developed Chandler's mathematical bent and led him, after graduation in 1861, to become the assistant to the distinguished astronomer, Dr. B. A. Gould. While the other lads of sixteen years may have pursued collegiate courses, Chandler found in Gould his university. Here was the beginning of a life-long friendship. Under Gould he worked with the title of Aid in the U. S. Coast Survey from

1864 to 1870. On October 20, 1870, he married Caroline Margaret Herman of Boston, who with several daughters survives him. Dr. Gould was now in the Argentine Republic, founding the national observatory at Cordoba. Chandler had declined Gould's invitation to go with him, possibly having in view his impending marriage. Feeling now the need of more lucrative employment than afforded by science, he became life insurance actuary from 1870 to 1885. Here his mathematical ability discovered various interesting laws. For example, he derived an accurate formula showing the distribution by age of applicants for life insurance.

In 1881 he moved to Cambridge and took part in the work of the Harvard Observatory. In 1886 he became a private investigator, or as he called it an "amateur" astronomer. In 1904 he removed to Wellesley Hills, Mass., where he lived until his death. To give any adequate account of his scientific work is impossible in this sketch. It is to be found in more than 200 papers published chiefly in the Astronomische Nachrichten, the Astronomical Journal, and the Annals of the Harvard College Observatory.

His Almacantar, an equal-altitude instrument floating in mercury, gave results of greatest precision, and furnished him with the first intimations of changes in latitude. To the series of masterly papers by Chandler on the variation of latitude, appearing in 1891–1894, Professor H. H. Turner has rendered a magnificent tribute in his book "Astronomical Discovery." No better bird's-eye view can be found of this great discovery, so contrary to the accepted opinions of the astronomical world at that time. Chandler's courage and sound practicality are shown in these words, written in 1893. "It should be said, first, that in beginning these investigations last year, I deliberately put aside all teachings of theory, because it seemed to me high time that the facts should be examined by a purely inductive process; * * * and that the entangled condition of the whole subject required that it should be examined afresh by processes unfettered by any preconceived notions whatever. * * * I am not much dismayed by the argument of conflict with dynamic laws, since all that such a phrase means, must refer merely to the existent state of the theory at any given time."

Facts won against theory. With great industry he skillfully coördinated thousands of observations and proved conclusively that the changes in latitude occurred according to two superposed oscillations, one of fourteen months, the other of a year. With this key he unlocked many mysteries of the past. His work harmonized the Washington observations for latitude. He "added a hundred feet to Bradley's monument," and showed that Pond's apparent errors attested the excellent quality of his observations. Variation of latitude explained also the difficulties experienced by Airy with his Reflex Zenith Tube.

For these researches he received in 1895 the Watson Gold Medal of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1896 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. The latter was given also in consideration of Chandler's work on variable stars. These objects were a favorite study of his. Three successive catalogues of variables, prepared by him, may be mentioned.

He was editor of the Astronomical Journal from 1896 until, on account of ill-health, he resigned and became associate editor in 1909. Among his numerous activities, Chandler was interested in the transmission of astronomical intelligence by telegraph. He devised the "Chronodeik" for determining the time. He studied cometary orbits, and made computations which led to the discovery, in coöperation with the Harvard Observatory, of the position of the small planet Eros on photographs made at the observatory four years before the planet was known to exist.

Chandler was elected a Fellow of this Academy in 1883. For his Almacantar he was awarded in 1884 the medal of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association. He received in 1891 from De Pauw University, Indiana, the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a Foreign Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was a member of various other scientific associations. For many years he served efficiently on the Gould Fund Committee of our Academy; also on the Bache Fund Committee of the National Academy.

Dr. Chandler possessed what may seem unusual in a scientific mind, keen business judgment. He was able to gauge the underlying financial conditions accurately, so much so that his advice in such matters carried weight with friends engaged directly in the business world. This was of great service to him in his affairs relating to trusteeship, the duties of which he faithfully and efficiently discharged.

He was very fond of good music of the old school, Beethoven, Gounod, and Verdi being among his favorites. He did not care for the modern composers, and never listened to their work if he could avoid it. A forced hearing of Debussy or Brahms, it is said, was sure to bring forth some humorous but scathing criticism at the finish. His contention was that music was for the pleasure of the senses only, and attempts to make it appeal to the intellect were disastrous. He read almost everything except the modern novel. This he was apt to class as "cheap stuff." Relaxing from his scientific work, he would become absorbed in some other subject, for instance the American Civil War, and read volume after volume about it. In French, Dumas was a favorite author. In such periods of reading Renan's Life of Christ, Saint Paul, and the Bible would come in close succession. Tales of adventure, detective stories, history, and biography as related to history appealed to him.

Dr. Chandler was devoted to his family and their interests. Although the family dinner table was a large one and he might be much preoccupied, having been called several times before responding, it is said that he never failed to notice instantly the absence of any member of the family group. He found much satisfaction in restoring his grandfather's homestead at Strafford, Vermont, where he enjoyed the long summer vacations with his family. The writer, who spent a summer some years ago at Strafford, remembers the delightful way Dr. Chandler entered into the community life. His daughters with others had become interested in dramatics, and he took great pleasure in conveying the "band of strolling players" as he called them, over to neighboring villages to give performances.

He was fond of driving, preferring horses to an automobile. "Not to own a machine" he said, "from being a proof of aristocracy had now become a mark of respectability." He enjoyed books on magic and gave sleight of hand exhibitions at Strafford. The "Old City Wizard" was a title bestowed upon him in those days. It was a pastime of his at Strafford to design, make, and sail beautiful little yachts, two or three feet in length. He used to say that he was sailing the exact model of one of the "Cup Defenders" years before she was launched. To a clever local mechanic who assisted him in some parts of the construction, it was a wonder that the models should have the exact displacement predicted by their designer. Such was his life at Strafford. To live out of doors in the country with his family was an ideal vacation for him.

Dr. Chandler was an entertaining conversationalist, and a delightful companion, an English astronomer remarking that it was worth crossing the Atlantic to visit him. He was cordial and constant in friendship, so unpretentious that many who met him only in later life were unaware that he had any claim to distinction. To those who know his work, "he has left the remembrance not so much of mere talent as of positive genius." The creative power of his intellect combined with courageous and unflagging industry produced a record of notable achievements, linking his name inseparably with the history of astronomy of his time.

EDWARD S. KING.

ELIOT CHANNING CLARKE (1845–1921).

Fellow in Class I, Section 4, 1887.

Mr. Clarke was born in Boston on May 6, 1845, and was the son of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke and Anna H. Clarke. His father was one of the most distinguished Unitarian clergymen of his day, a leader in thought, and the author, among other things, of a book entitled "Ten Great Religions," which occupies a high place in theological literature.

The first ten years of Mr. Clarke's life were passed in Boston and in Meadville, Pa., the home of his mother's family. In 1855 his parents settled at Jamaica Plain. He was educated in the public schools, preparing for college at the Eliot High School, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1867. He was Chief Marshal of his class. He took some special studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1867–68, and in February, 1868, he began his career as a civil engineer on the bridge then building over the Mississippi River at Quincy, Illinois. His uncle, Thomas Curtis Clarke, was a noted civil engineer, a member of the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co., Bridge Builders, of Phoenix, Pa., and in 1896 President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Clarke's firm was building the bridge over the Mississippi River and the work offered a good opportunity for the nephew to begin his engineering experience. Later, he was